

SPECIES RECORDED FROM CHINA BUT UNVERIFIED AND IMPROBABLE.

REPORTED BY MARTENS.

Ectocarpus littoralis.
Haplosiphon filiformis.
Spermatochnus australis.
Laminaria saccharina.
Haliseris polypodioides.
Polysiphonia spinescens var. *sinensis*.
Griffithsia corallina
Gelidium cartilagineum.
Lophura floccosa.
Gastroclonium uvarium.
Hypnea nigrescens.

REPORTED BY DEBEAUX.

Padina Pavonia.
Rytiphloea capensis.
Champia Kotschyana.
Gelidium cartilagineum.
Gelidium corneum var. *sericeum*.
Rhodymenia palmata var. *sinensis*.
Dumontia filiformis var. *tenuis*.
Bryopsis plumosa.
Bryopsis arbuscula.
Enteromorpha compressa.

REPORTED BY GEPP.

Halosaccion microsporum.

NORTH EASTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

DICRANOWEISIA CRISPULA IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Lesquereux and James's Manual of the Mosses of North America (1884, p. 57) gives no record of this species from eastern North America. Mr. R. S. Williams in North American Flora (xv, 96, 1913) credits it to "Greenland; Labrador; Mt. Marcy, New York," leaving the impression that it does not occur in New England. It was found by Prof. A. W. Evans and the writer Aug. 3, 1917 by the Cold Brook of King's Ravine in the White Mountains of New Hampshire. Cold Brook emerges from the ice-filled talus of the head of King's Ravine a short distance above the little falls popularly known as Mossy Falls, and it was just below this place of emergence, between it and the falls that a vigorous fruiting tuft of the moss grew. Careful search of the northern part of the Presidential Range in the summers of 1917 and 1918, including a trip to the Ice Gulch further north in Randolph¹ failed to discover it elsewhere, and it is certainly not an abundant plant in the White Mountains. There is however one earlier specimen at present in the Herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden, of which Mrs. Britton has kindly sent me a portion. It was collected in August, 1889 in

¹ Though *Tetradontium Brownianum* (Dicks.) Schwaegr. has long been known from the White Mts., in view of its limited number of New England stations it is perhaps worth recording that it occurs in the Ice Gulch. It was found in limited quantity on a few loose rocks in cold parts of the Gulch July 27, 1917, by Prof. Evans, Prof. A. S. Pease and the writer.

Tuckerman's Ravine by L. M. Underwood and correctly determined by him. Prof. L. W. Riddle has kindly looked through the Cryptogamic Herbarium of Harvard University, the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club and the personal collection of the late Professor Farlow and reports no specimens from the White Mts., the only eastern ones being from Newfoundland (Waghorne) and the one from Mt. Katahdin, Maine collected by J. F. Collins July 8, 1900 and recorded in RHODORA, iii, 180, 182 (1901). The specimen from Mt. Marcy, New York was collected by Mrs. E. G. Britton, Aug. 29, 1892.—A. LEROY ANDREWS, Ithaca, New York.

RANUNCULUS BORAEANUS IN EASTERN NEW YORK.—Very early in the spring of 1919. I noted, in a meadow numerous plants which had finely dissected leaves. As these leaves were unlike any I could recall, careful watch was kept of them. By the last of April the blossom-stalk proved the plant to be a *Ranunculus*. The first week in May the first blossom opened. The plant resembled *Ranunculus acris* L., but flowered earlier, was less stout, had finely dissected leaves, little pubescence, and that appressed, and a very short beak to the achene.

A specimen was sent to Harvard and pronounced to be *Ranunculus Boraeanus* Jordan, a species of continental Europe, the appearance of which has not before been noted in America. "It is considered by some authors as doubtfully distinct from *Ranunculus acris* L." but Professor Fernald, after giving the points of difference, notes: "Your point that with you it flowers so very much earlier than *Ranunculus acris* L. also seems to indicate that it is a fairly marked species." —ORRA PARKER PHELPS, Gansevoort, New York.